

## AT CHICKAMAUGA PARK.

Three Divisions of the Provisional Army Nearly Completed.

ONLY TWO MORE REGIMENTS NEEDED

Twenty-four Thousand Men Now on the Ground, and Others are Constantly Arriving.

Chickamauga Park, Ga., May 19.—With today's arrivals the three divisions of the first provisional army corps were nearly completed, lacking only two regiments for the Third brigade of the Third division and these are expected during the night. The arrivals today completely blocked the railway yards, but the officials of the various yards have been working together harmoniously to relieve the congestion. Twelve trains of an average of twelve cars each stood on the siding of the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern at noon today awaiting a clearing on the main track to the park. As rapidly as possible all arrivals were brought to the park and permanently and quickly unloaded. There were at the park at 6 o'clock tonight 24,000 men.

Today has been the busiest day at the park since the volunteers began to arrive and the forces of the various supply departments have been taxed to the utmost to dispose of the business promptly and without confusion. The quartermaster's department has all the supplies needed in the matter of tents, uniforms, ammunition, food supplies, etc., but so far the quartermaster's department has not received the supplies for the artillery batteries and guns for the unarmored volunteers have been received. They are expected tomorrow, however.

The water supply is holding out satisfactorily, but a large number of additional wells are being sunk and as a guarantee against a possibility of a drought it has been urged that a stand pipe be erected on the field and that water be supplied from the Crawfish spring, which flows several million gallons of water daily. Ample storage rooms for the two million rationed recently ordered here from Chicago were secured in Chattanooga today and these food supplies are now nearly stored, so that orders for regimental supplies are promptly filled.

For the following regiments arrived today and were assigned to camps:

Fifth Pennsylvania, at 4 p. m., in three sections on the Cincinnati Southern railroad, commanded by Colonel Ritchfield, Colonel R. E. Elder, Major K. Kennedy, Major F. A. Graves, Captain John S. Fair. The regiment had only eight companies, 800 men and officers.

Ninth Pennsylvania arrived at 6:30 a. m. on the barracks side, where they were until afternoon, when they were brought to the barracks side of the park. The regiment had 850 officers and men and was commanded by Colonel C. B. Dougherty, Lieutenant Colonel G. W. Wallace, Major John Sharding and W. Stewart and Adjutant William Sarp.

The Twelfth Minnesota arrived at 4:30 a. m. over the Memphis division of the Southern, fourteen sections of fifteen cars each, with twelve companies and 1003 officers and men. The regiment is in command of Colonel Joseph H. Johnson, Lieutenant Colonel F. C. McCoy, Major G. B. Mead, A. D. Wright, George S. Whitney and Adjutant J. T. Vogel.

The Twenty-first Kansas, twelve companies, 1003 officers and men, arrived at 5 a. m. in four sections of fifteen cars each over the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis route, in command of Colonel Thomas G. Fitch, Lieutenant Colonel Charles M. Crump, Major W. F. Brown, Captain H. A. Smith, P. C. Armstrong and Adjutant B. N. Nicholson. The regiment was only partially uniformed.

The Eighth Massachusetts Infantry arrived at 6:10 a. m. in the yard of the Southern railroad, in three sections of fifteen cars each, twelve companies, 916 officers and men. The regiment is commanded by Colonel William A. Paw, Jr., Lieutenant Colonel E. W. M. Bailey, Major William C. Crump, Major W. F. Brown, Captain H. A. Smith, P. C. Armstrong and Adjutant B. N. Nicholson. The regiment was only partially uniformed.

The Twelfth New York Infantry arrived at 7 o'clock over the Southern railway to four sections of fifteen cars each, twelve companies, 1018 officers and men. Colonel R. W. Leonard was in command; Lieutenant Colonel Charles J. Selter, Major Charles S. Burn, James T. Parker, Lee Dyer, Adjutant William Schieffelin, Colonel Fred Grant arrived with the Fourteenth New York regiment at 10 o'clock tonight.

Major Brooke late this evening gave out the information that he had been notified that three corps of the volunteer army would be mobilized and organized at this point, which means the concentration here of at least 80,000 men. It is stated, however, that one of these corps may be sent further south as soon as it is in condition to leave. At least two of the corps are to be drilled and prepared for service at this point. It is announced that General Brooke will be in command of the first corps, General Wade the second and General Wilson of the Sixth, all to be organized and equipped here.

## CENSORSHIP AT TAMPA.

Hereafter, No Movements of Troops

Tampa, Fla., May 19.—The strictest kind of censorship has been established at this place, and absolutely nothing pertaining to naval or military affairs at this port is to be permitted to be sent from this time on. An official bulletin of such news as the army official censor shall consider advisable will be provided for. It is intimated that this censorship will continue until after the final movement of troops to Cuba has taken place, being the purpose of the government to keep the Spanish government in ignorance so far as possible of our plans for the invasion of Cuba.

## Stamp Taxes

Are coming as a necessary war measure, and as a consequence medicines will be advanced in price. Therefore, it is advisable to lay in a year's supply at once. If you have not yet begun your course of Hood's Sarsaparilla, buy a few bottles and begin to take it TODAY. By so doing you will save money and regain health.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills are gentle, mild, effective. All druggists.

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## THE JACKIES LAUGHED

AIM OF THE PORTO RICO FORTS WAS VERY DEFECTIVE.

The Sailors Paid No Attention to It Whatever—The Bravery of the Detroit's Crew.

Key West, Fla., May 19.—An onlooker of the bombardment of the fortifications at Porto Rico on May 12 by the fleet of Rear Admiral Sampson gave the following details of that engagement. He said:

The most remarkable feature about the bombardment was the escape of the fleet with so few casualties. The enemy's fire was heavy and continuous, and the elevation of their batteries gave them a tremendous advantage. How they missed hitting the ships no one understands. Their shells fell all around and their guns had capacity for twice the range, yet they only landed two projectiles with any serious effect. The San Juan battle strenuously the opinion that well placed batteries are a hard task for a fleet to overcome when properly manned.

"The smoke was dense. Drifting in front of the turrets it made the handless of the big guns liable to lose all sight of land."

The admiral and his assistant chief of staff, Stanton, were on the superstructure on the ice of the conning tower. They did not go inside the conning tower, which will probably not be used in action unless the fire is coming from both sides. So far it has proved rather a useless institution. On the forecastle in the lee of the forward 12-inch turret were Lieutenant March, flag secretary, and Pauline Bennett, flag lieutenant, both of whom with Stanton, accompanied the admiral from the New York. Bennett had signal flags with him. His flag in their canvas bags were made fast with a line which ran loosely around the turret barbette. This was to prevent them from being shot overboard.

It took about four broadsides to wake the Spaniards up. In the meantime great yellowish clouds were rising from the hillside, marking where our shells had fallen. When a few puffs of white smoke came from the turrets of the Detroit, the water sported a few hundred yards from the low and everyone was glad, because every one knew the enemy was returning the fire. Before the Jacks had been given. By this time the smoke was heavy. Marine glance had to be held every four and five minutes. The men were grimy and their mouths were bitter from the saltwater. When the big guns in the turret were fired it seemed as if the ship was almost drawn down the water in a straining effort to follow the projectile as they whizzed shoreward. Besides, the Indiana's port side looked like a huge fork, her own smoke completely hiding her starboard side.

"When the Iowa turned to go back to the starting point the entire line was engaged. The New York, steadily standing high out of the water and showing all her gunpowder, but making an easy target, slowly ran the gauntlet of two miles. "While the enemy's fire was at the hottest two Jackies stood at the Iowa's bows without any cover, hearing the lead. They were just as calmly as if in New York harbor."

"They can't hit us, by George," sang out one of the men. Just then a shell whizzed by. "Big a line to that thing," laughed the man in the chateau, pointing derisively to the water that splurted up fifty yards away. "The feature most discussed was the wonderful pluck of the Detroit and her marvelous escape from being hit. Shells simply rained around her as she lay within 300 yards of the forts and blazed away with her search batteries."

"The Amphitrite's trouble with her attack turret was caused by an accident to the gear which supplies the turret power. "Several light accidents occurred in the ships, but on the whole they were not as numerous as generally happens during heavy target practice."

"The strain on the men was rather heavy. The sun was intensely hot. The work done by the engineer officers even in the intense heat can not be too highly praised. The firing of the monitors seemed hardly up to the mark of the other ships, the heavy swell causing them trouble and preventing any degree of accuracy of aim."

## ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., to Be a Colonel.

The Others Named.

Washington, May 19.—The president today sent these nominations to the senate: War—First regiment volunteers, engineers, Colonels, Eugene Griffin of New York; First Lieutenant Algonquin Sartoris of the District of Columbia; Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., of Virginia; Carlos Carbonel, Troy, N. Y.; Thomas J. Sullivan of Colorado; Earl Fisher Hanson of New York.

To be commissary of subsistence with rank of major—William M. Abernathy of Missouri.

To be engineer of corps, with rank of major—Charles Lincoln Woodbury of Vermont; Captains—W. B. Beach, Third cavalry; George H. Sands and William A. Shunk of the Eighth.

To be assistant quartermasters, with rank of captain—First Lieutenant George Shortweight, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

To be commissary of subsistence, with rank of captain—Frederick W. Hyde of New York; H. Anderson of Greenville, S. C.; George B. McCullen of Pulaski, Va.

To be assistant paymaster—William B. Schofield, San Francisco.

To be assistant adjutant general, with rank of captain—Putnam Bradlee of New York.

## GERMAN GUNNERS.

Have Been Assigned to the Spanish Fleet at Cadiz.

(Special Dispatch to The Post.)

Washington, May 19.—Information has reached the state department that German gunners have been assigned to the Spanish fleet fitting out at Cadiz. The news comes from a source considered reliable, and it is believed to be correct, because of the hostility shown to America by the subjects of the kaiser.

Herr Von Holleben, the German ambassador, will have an opportunity to affirm or deny this explicit report. The state department will ask him whether or not it is true.

## Canadians Volunteer.

Chicago, May 19.—The following message was sent today:

To President McKinley, Washington: Chicago, May 19.—I have the honor to offer you a full regiment of trained Canadian-American soldiers. A majority have been under fire. We desire service with merit. George A. Baynes, Lieutenant Colonel.

## Red Cross Nurses.

San Francisco, May 19.—The Red Cross so far has arranged to send one or two dozen competent men nurses with the Philippine expedition, provided they will enlist. They will be excused from all military duties, and will be released at the end of the war.

## A SUMMARY OF TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS.

THE WAR. STATE.

The Spanish fleet is reported from Madrid to have reached Santiago de Cuba. This has been semi-officially confirmed by a report to the Washington authorities. Sampson and Schley have combined their fleets and have been ordered to search out the Spaniards at once.

There was no bombardment of Santiago; two American warships drew the fire of the forts, but did not return it.

The second Spanish squadron is reported as being nearly ready to leave Cadiz. Harvard has left St. Pierre. A Spanish torpedo boat destroyer is ready to leave and may chase her.

President's advisers are trying to secure further delay in the invasion of Cuba; while white troops remained in the United States until September and negro immigrants sent ahead to make a way for the whites.

Administration has again permitted the Havana blockade to be broken, this time by a German steamer.

German gunners are said to have been assigned to the Spanish fleet fitting out at Cadiz. An explanation will be asked. The first of the troops will leave for the Philippines Saturday morning.

The Oregon has made a phenomenal run from the coast of Brazil and will be in a safe position in a few days.

Greedy contractors have caused much delay in properly equipping the army by making promises and then breaking them. The Charleston put back to San Francisco with her condensers out of order.

Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., has been nominated as a colonel of volunteers.

Correspondents Thrall and Jones are to be exchanged for Colonel Cortijo and Surgeon Julian.

A full regiment of trained Canadian-American soldiers has been tendered to President McKinley from Chicago.

A soldier at Mobile shot his finger off and got a two years sentence.

The department is preparing to dispatch 15,000 troops to Manila so that Dewey can take the Philippines.

There are now 24,000 volunteers equipped at Chickamauga.

English advisers say the United States has agreed not to bombard the Canaries, as English property would suffer.

Navy believes the report that Santiago was attacked for the purpose of cutting the cable.

The army has been found to be woefully deficient in equipment, and delay can not be avoided.

The Harvard has put back to St. Pierre to do repairs work.

## WASHINGTON.

Senator Mills introduced a resolution looking to the improvement of Aransas Pass harbor.

The house passed the senate amendment to the labor arbitration bill and adjourned until Monday.

Senate has the war revenue bill under discussion, Senator McLaughlin strongly advocating the democratic amendments.

## DOMESTIC.

Bishops Chandler and Morrison of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, ordained at Baltimore.

General assembly of the Presbyterian church, South, in session in New Orleans; Dr. Greene, moderator.

Forty-two known to have been killed and twenty-eight others reported dead in the tornado, which swept over parts of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin.

England has notified the Jamaicans that war is pending. British troops may be withdrawn, as they must care for themselves.

Senator Castillo declines to enter Sagasta's cabinet, as he can do more at Paris as ambassador in stirring up trouble.

Spain, anticipating a confederation in Europe, is fortifying Mediterranean ports. England is supplying Gibraltar with coal, ammunition and food.

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## LOCAL.

A memorable scene at the Grand Central depot to greet the first regiment on its way to Manila.

The entertainment by the ladies' literary club of Mrs. E. Hall and Mr. R. Stan.

The Postal Telegraph completing its line to Galveston.

J. W. Bodenheimer found dead at his hotel.

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## THE PRESS OF MEXICO.

CLERICAL ORGANS ARE VERY HOSTILE TO THE UNITED STATES.

El Mundo, the Liberal Organ, Says The Clericals are Always Traitorous to the Republic.

City of Mexico, May 19.—The hostile tone adopted toward the United States by the clerical press here, and also shared by several papers of relatively small circulation, which pretend to be liberal, but are supposed to be under Spanish control, has had the effect of making holders of Mexican securities in Europe believe that Mexico would join Spain as an ally and there was a drop in prices. This has arrested the attention of the government, and today El Mundo, the principal liberal paper of great circulation and the only journal in Spanish having a full war news service, attacks the clerical and pro-Spanish organs as traitors to the best interests of Mexico, which are all in the interest of friendship with the United States. The article is powerfully written and accuses the church party with being always and eternally traitorous to the republic.

El Mundo says: "The liberal party has been the founder and maintainer of the good, honest and sincere policy of friendship with the United States, and this policy will be continued. The true sentiment of the Mexican people can not be long misrepresented by the pro-Spanish journals."

The article has attracted universal attention, as it shows how the liberal party leaders regard the war and disavows the true sentiment of unalterable friendship for the American people.

## GREEDY CONTRACTORS.

Have Been Unable to Carry Out Their Promises.

(Special Dispatch to The Post and New York Herald. Copyright, 1898, by James Gordon Bennett.)

Washington, May 19.—No further attempt will be made by the war department to equip State regiments before they are ordered to the several points of concentration. Quartermaster General Humphreys has been instructed by Secretary Alger to get himself in readiness to supply the Chickamauga troops first. Difficulties have been experienced in securing clothes and rations. Greedy contractors exaggerated their facilities and promised to accomplish wonders in the way of furnishing food and rations; they have been unable to carry out half their pledges. To a great extent they are responsible for the great delays.

In view of these facts, it has been decided by the war department that better time will be made if the troops are hurried to Washington, Camp Thomas, San Francisco and other places of rendezvous and actual information obtained as to their requirements.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

Nearly a Hundred Thousand Have Been Mustered In.

Washington, May 19.—More than fifty regiments of the volunteer army either have started for or are at the mobilizing points to which they were directed to proceed by the secretary of war. Fifteen or twenty other regiments have reported their readiness to start for such points. In order to avoid confusion at the camps the war department defers giving orders for a number of volunteer regiments to start. The volunteers mustered up to today number 95,500 men. All the regiments which were directed to go to San Francisco, except those from North and South Dakota, have left their local rendezvous points for the Golden Gate City. The greater portion of the men composing these organizations are destined for the Philippines.

## DAKOTA CAVALRY.

Colonel Grigsby's Regiment to Move to Chickamauga.

Sioux Falls, S. D., May 19.—Colonel Grigsby has received orders from the war department to move his regiment of cavalry to Chickamauga at once, and leading is now in progress. Captain Stewart has been mustered in as major of the first squadron and Joseph Binder of the Sioux agency has been made a captain. Lieutenant Colonel Lloyd, a graduate of West Point, has been commissioned and given leave of absence to arrange his business. Adjutant Suen has already gone South to prepare for the encampment. The first they will leave Sioux Falls on Friday, and it is believed that they will go to San Francisco, preparatory to embarking for the Philippines.

## To Exchange Prisoners.

(Special Dispatch to The Post and New York Herald. Copyright, 1898, by James Gordon Bennett.)

Washington, May 19.—Negotiations have been in progress today between the American authorities and the French ambassador, representing the Spanish government, relative to the exchange of two newspaper correspondents, prisoners at Cabanas, Tlaxcala and James Underwood. Satisfaction terms have been agreed upon, and the exchange will be made soon. Two vessels flying white flags of truce will meet each other off Havana and the exchange will be made in accordance with the terms agreed upon.

## Alleged Attempt on a Magazine.

(Special Dispatch to The Post and New York Herald. Copyright, 1898, by James Gordon Bennett.)

Boston, May 19.—A dispatch from Camp Dewey at South Franchingham says there is great excitement in camp over an attempt reported to have been made to blow up the magazines last night. Hereafter the magazines will be posted with anyone who fails to account satisfactorily for his presence in that vicinity.

## Will Not Bombard Canaries.

London, May 19.—The agent in the Canary Islands of a Liverpool firm writes that the British consul there has been informed that the United States will not bombard the Canaries as a result of an agreement. A bombardment would mean great destruction of British property.

## Conciliating Rebel Chiefs.

Hong Kong, May 19.—It is reported here that the Spanish governor of the Philippines is conciliating many of the insurgent chiefs with high appointments, while other chiefs are succeeding in federating the rival tribes.

## THE SENATE AND HOUSE

Senator McLaughlin Speaks on the War Revenue Bill.

SUPPORTS DEMOCRATIC AMENDMENTS

Says There is an Army Ready to Raid the Treasury Which Has No Volunteers.

Washington, May 19.—The death of Gladstone was made the theme of the chaplain's invocation at the opening of the senate today.

A resolution presented by Mr. Mills (Tex.) was passed. It calls on the secretary of war for plans and specifications for the improvement of Aransas Pass harbor, the removal of the bar and the improvement of the channel, making it twenty feet deep and 150 feet wide at the bottom.

At the conclusion of the morning business consideration of the war revenue bill was taken up. Mr. McLaughlin (S. C.) delivered a set speech on the features of the pending bill. Speaking of the bringing on of the war in which we are now engaged, he said Spain had assumed that commercial greed had stifled patriotism. This, to her sorrow, she had learned at Manila was not the fact. She had realized there that Dewey was a worthy successor to Decatur and Perry.

He was ready, he said, to vote for any measure that would tend to bring the war to a successful conclusion. Cuba's condition is beyond the power of description. Every day now means the loss of hundreds, perhaps thousands, of lives in Cuba. Mr. McLaughlin declared. Liberty on the island is at stake, and the war has placed our own national prestige at stake. Concerning the proposed issue of bonds, he said that there was an influence at work more powerful and more potent than congress. The war was the silent, secret influence of the money power, which was endeavoring to force an issue of bonds. On the senate, the forum of the people, yields to this clamor. Mr. McLaughlin declared, and becomes entangled in the meshes of the money octopus, the people will suffer indeed.

"There is an army in this country," he said, "just as anxious to raid the treasury as our volunteers are to raid the island of Cuba. To the army I refer to, no volunteers are needed. These jobbers and speculators form a greater menace to us than the war with Spain."

Mr. McLaughlin defended the bill as reported by the committee, which was the committee and hoped that the passage of the bill would be a relief to the treasury, which he deemed unnecessary, the bill would pass as reported.

At the conclusion of Mr. McLaughlin's speech the clerk proceeded with the reading of the bill by paragraphs, reaching the stamp tax upon the transfers of stocks.

Mr. Bacon (Ga.) said the committee had not carefully considered agreements to sell stock and that if it should be established that "agreement to sell" should not bear stamp unless actual transactions took place, agreements might be made and then a sudden change of mind would occur without an actual transfer of stock. The paragraph was amended so as to clearly cover all agreements to sell stocks whether the stock actually was transferred or not.

Mr. German thought that checks for small amounts ought not to bear stamps. Mr. Allison in reply said that the eliminations of checks for small amounts would reduce the revenue for this source about \$1,000,000. He said, "This does not bear upon small depositors heavily and upon saving bank depositors who draw money on their checks."

Mr. (Ga.) moved to strike out the requirement of a tax of 2 cents upon each promissory note of \$100 or less. It was rejected.

Mr. Bacon moved so to modify the provision for a tax on inland bills of exchange as to relieve bills of less than \$100 in value from the requirements to fix the rate of 2 cents, where the value is between \$100 and \$200.

Mr. Wolcott objected to the change, saying that there was no real foundation for the objection to the proposed tax except upon the stamp.

Mr. German suggested that if the bill was to become a law, it would carry too much revenue and the taxes such as those now under consideration could be eliminated. He urged that the amendments be taken up now.

Mr. Allison suggested if the democratic amendments were to be included in the bill, if it should become a law, it would carry too much revenue and the taxes such as those now under consideration could be eliminated. He urged that the amendments be taken up now.

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